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criminal anthropology, represented by Lombroso, Ferri, Marro, Frigerio . . . ,” when he has “to define the importance of auricular deformities from the point of view of degeneracy,” and, such being the case, he naturally gives greater prominence to arguments which are opposed to the theories of the Italian school than to those which favor them. The following is the first of his general conclusions :

“It is impossible, or at least premature, to count congenital deformities of the pavilion of the ear, whatever be their nature, among the different signs which characterize degeneracy. It is possible to find the same morphological anomalies in individuals which are perfectly healthy in body and mind, while they are completely wanting in typical cases of degeneracy.”

W. MATTHEWS.

Boletin de la Sociedad Antropologica de la Isla de Cuba. Habana.

The Anthropological Society of the Island of Cuba was founded in Havana in 1877, but the publication of its *Bulletin*, the first seven numbers of which have reached us, was not begun until 1885. The “conditions of the publication,” as stated on the back of the cover, are these: “This Bulletin will be published in parts of three sheets, twelve of which will form a quarto volume of 300 pages. Each part will cost on its receipt: To members, 50 centavos; to non-members, 75 centavos.” The quarto is of small size, and, computing strictly from the above statement, the volume cannot contain 300 pages.

The essays in the *Bulletin* in general do credit to Cuban scholarship. There are some compilations which evince extensive reading and careful reflection; there is one translation (from the *Popular Science Monthly*) and there are some good reviews; but many of the papers are the results of original investigation, the scope of which is indicated in the following titles: “Anthropologic Essay on Diseases of the Eyes in Different Races which Inhabit the Island of Cuba,” “A Hatchet of Polished Stone Recently Found in Cuba,” “Thoughts on a Deformed Cranium,” “List of Questions for Schools of Colored Children,” “Comparative Study of Creole [native Cuban] Negroes and Negroes from Africa.” There are a few articles on teratology.

The Cubans have, no doubt, an excellent field for study in the pure and mixed Africans of their island, and they seem to appreciate its advantage. The questions concerning colored school children (which schoolmasters are requested to answer) are confined to the ancestry, intellect, and character of the child. It is to be hoped that interrogatories relating to the physical formation, including measurements, will eventually be added to the list, if such has not already been done.

W. MATTHEWS.

Ueber vier Koreaner Schädel, von Dr. Koganei, Professor der Anatomie an der Kaiserlichen Universität zu Tokio, appears in Mittheilungen aus der Medicinischen Facultät der Kaiserlich-japanischen Universität, Band I, No. 2, Tokio, 1888.

This paper of 20 pages "On Four Korean Skulls" is, apart from its scientific merit, of interest as evidence of the attention given to craniology in Japan. It is a carefully conducted study, following the latest methods of the German school of anthropology and written in the German language by a Japanese scholar, Dr. Koganei, of the Imperial Japanese University. It is illustrated with five lithographic plates, four of which give front and side views of the skulls. As might be expected, the author finds many points of similarity between the Japanese and the Korean skulls, but there are some interesting differences; for instance, "the high faces of the Korean skulls, as compared with those of the Japanese, is surprising." He gives a method of determining the length of the zygomatic process of the malarbone—the basis of the high Mongolian cheek—and finds it broader, thicker, and shorter in the Korean than in the Japanese. He admits, however, the insufficiency of his small number of specimens in establishing race distinctions.

The periodical, *Communications from the Medical Faculty of the Imperial Japanese University*, in which this paper appears, is a small quarto, handsomely printed in large Roman type. We regret to notice some evidences of carelessness in proof-reading, as "Grand" for Grad (p. 223), "beronders" for besonders (p. 224).

W. MATTHEWS.

Heredite et alcoolisme; etude psychologique et clinique sur les dégénérés buveurs et les familles d'ivrognes. Par le docteur M. Legrain, etc. Paris, 1889.

If we had no other evidence of the great extent to which the re-